COMPETITION AMONG RAILWAYS TO SECURE THIS BUSINESS.

Wily Agent's Way of Circumventing His Rival-Legitimate Warfare and Scalpers' Tricks.

Omaha Correspondence New York Post. Railway competition for the patronage of travelers is, perhaps, really no keener in the West than in the East, but the public is certainly more cognizant of it. This is partly because the roads do come closer to the daily life of the people and fill, relatively, a larger arc in the circle of things. tially it is due to the fact that in the West into open war, on which the newspapers ient-a state of things in which cometing roads are like jackals over their prey. Presently some tired jackal exclaims: "This is suicide; let us get together and make fair division of the spotl;" and they get together in the form of various associaare represented, and rate clerks from the various roads meet from time to time and draw up schedules of rates, figuring on a certain profit to the road of shortest mileage; and all hands agree that these schedules are to be scrupulously observed. This is the condition of peace, and nominal peace lasts until some read begins openly to "cut rates." But this peace is, after all, only latent warfare, many of the incidents of which are not devoid of interest.

Much of this warfare is legitimate enough | Judge. and is carried on with sufficient regard to agreements; but the temptation to guerrilla or privateering operations is always present, and frequently carries the enterprising railroad man away. A typical instance of this latter kind was described to the writer by the agent of a leading road. Its relation should be prefaced by the statement that occasions are constantly arising on which it is recognized as proper for a railroad to can rates below the schedule; but in such case it is incumbent upon the road

in such case it is incumbent upon the road to submit its proposed rate to the traffic association, which approves it for the particular occasion in question, and the business becomes public and open to the competition of all roads at the approved figure. Such occasions spring up when an associated body proposes an excursion, or some fraternal "order" attends a meeting in a distant city. These orders are exceedingly numerous in the west, and during the season die or another of them is always on the move.

The committee of such an order, intending an excursion, called on my informant, requesting a special rate, and were instructed that, subject to the association's assent, they should be transported at such and such a price; and the proposed rate was sent in for approval. Pending this, the agent of a second road, hearing what was going on, buttopholed the committee and quietly assured them that his road would carry their party nicely for the low sam of \$13.20 a head; then, calling up the agent of the first road on the telephone, this second agent said, "As memhers of the association we cannot conther of the united Sons of Sea-cooks: it doesn't scientiously approve your proposed rate for the United Sons of Sea-cooks; it doesn't seem to us good business." "Very well," was the response, "then I exercise my right to name a rate of \$13.20 to meet competition." "Competition! What competition?" "Why, yours, to be sure; since I have it from a sure source that you have just named that figure to the Sea-cooks yourself." One end of the telephone sank in the silence of guilt.

SHARP PRACTICE. The methods used by wide-awake agents s discover and sheckmate such underhand work on the part of their adversaries are not always of the kind to win the applause of the fastidious. One feature of Western life appears to be that with the arrival of summer, lecal public school teachers quit the scene of their labors as certainly as birds do their old nests. The movement of school teachers is as regular as the movement of the crops. All the railroads, of course, desire to assist in this movement, and special low rates for teachers are and special low rates for teachers are agreed upon by the associations, and competition for the business sets in. At this season's certain agent observed that a rival was moving quite an inordinate number of school-teachers. He did not recognize in this rival any natural blandishments superior to his own, and concluded that his charm must be a forbidden one. He set himself fo discover if that was so. For this purpose he had recourse to a young woman friend who had no conscientious scruples against appearing as a teacher for the occasion only. She wrote to the rival road inquiring for what sum they would move her, and was assured by mail that a representative would be delighted to rall upon her. When this representative did so, his antagonist was be delighted to call upon her. When this representative did so, his antagonist was of course concealed behind the screen or curtain in right theatrical fashion, from which hiding place he heard, as expected, that the rival road would carry the young woman and all her friends for a price which was culpably low. The guilty road was forced to repudiate with horror the act of its agent, and discipline him for

which the latter would suppress if they could. This is not precisely so, any more than it used to be the case between "speculators" in theater tickets and the box offices. "Scalping" is mostly done with parts of "seturn" tickets, which are sold to tourists at a considerably reduced rate. The passenger uses one half of his ticket, and, not wishing to use the remainder, he disposes of the return half to a scalper who is able to sell it again at a profit for less than the established one-way rate. This railreads recognize as the scalper's regular business.

t, 'I was amazed at the good business -- line was doing to Chicago, comhe —— line was doing to Chicago, com-pared with the rest of us, and I felt it be-howed me to find out the cause of it. So I asked a friend, not well known here in town, to step into a scalper's shop and see what he could get to Chicago for over the ——. He bought tickets for himself and wife, his stepson and his mother-in-law, and brought them all back to me. It was as I feared. They were halves of excursion is I feared. They were halves of excursion tickets, all fresh and new and numbered consecutively. Nothing more was needed to show that they had been issued by the road direct to the scalper. I bought a lot more in various scalpers' offices, and forced the road to redeem them all at schedule rates and promise to be good in future. The scalper, you see, affords an easy means of beating the schedule. Indeed, "I have had to use him myself once or twice to meet unscrupulous competition, But I have never been such an ass as to put consecutive r been such an ass as to put consecutive numbers in the hands of one scalper. Beddes, we are always eareful to destroy the resh look of our tickets."

"How do you do that?"
"Well, we crumple them up and throw
them on the floor and jump on them." AGENTS DUTIES.

All these methods are of course entirely

llicit, and the associations provide proper penalties for practicing them; but within the pale of recognized competition there is ufficient room for eager contention. Besides fixed, local agents, all roads have others whose duty it is to keep moving about over a certain territory, after the tricts likely to result in travel-if a Sunday proposes to move his household West. One would say that if there is any useless thing in life, it is the newspaper "society column;" but it is not utterly useless, for it helps this agent. In the small communities of the West no one is so obscure as to escape its attention. The poer agent has to sead it all assiduously. He skips quickly through the account of Mrs. Dasher's hay-rack ride, and reads unmoved that Mr and Mrs. Conjux are rejoicing in the birth of a son; but over the statement that Miss Saily Brown will spend the month of August with friends in Smith City he pauses. Smith City is on his line, and he makes a note of Miss Brown.

But the great care of this agent is to secure all the parties, societies, or associations which may be on the move, against the efforts of his rivals, and in this he makes use of all his adroitness amount to?

TRAFFIC porter seeking to effect a "beat." Such parties usually put the matter of arrang-ing for transportation into the hands of a committee of their number, and to capure this committee in one or another of the various ways which may be as easily imagined as described is the agent's constant purpose, in pursuit of which he has his most remarkable adventures. They are of a similar nature to those with which one may overhear commercial travelers regaling each other.

Operations with scalpers, of the general character just described, appear to have recently been conducted on a large scale by a number of the chief Western roads and at the present moment they have greatly demoralized the passenger business and seem not unlikely to result soon in open war. The trouble started with the competition for the transportation of Knights. Templars to the convention in Boston. The tickets of these coming from the far West were made up of numerous coupons with which the scalpers by themselves, and in certain cases with the assistance of the roads in question, have been able to perform a vast number of confusing tricks. The result has been that just now, through certain parts of the country, there is scarcely any passenger business at regular schedule rates at all, and the bonds which

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

hold the existing associations together are being subjected to perilous strains.

Death shrugged his shoulders.
"Pale horse?" he repeated. "Not for six or eight months past. Aluminium bicycle." Would Do His Part.

Editor-Yes, we need a man. Do you know ow to run a newspaper?
Applicant-No, sir; but I'm willing to learn. I've been in the business over ten years. On a Roof Garden.

New York World. She (dreamily)—Meyerbeer always brings such sweet recollections to me.

He (from Cincinnati)—I never feel any effects from it, but if I take Rhine wine it goes to my head.

An Affinity.

He-That was a queer freak of Price's-marrying a woman twice his age. I wonder how it came about? She-Naturally enough. He was without money and she was without Price.

Prospective Joy. "Say, Chimmie, come down-goin' to have a buily lot o' fun."

"We've fed de goat six seidlitz powders, an' now we're goin' to let 'im drink." Unlucky Speeches. Punch. "Wouldn't you like some music, Profes-

"No, thanks. I'm quite happy as I am.
To tell you the truth, I prefer the worst
possible conversation to the best music

A Reminder.

Hoax-I was trying to think of a man's name to-day, and I couldn't. Then all of a Joax-Well, what had that to do with it?

Hoax-Everything. His name was McIn-

Greatly Different. New York Journal.

Ferry-Blamed if I see where those massacres in China were any worse than that Indian killing at Jackson's Hole. Hargreaves-You can't? Why, man, the blamed Injuns were interfering with busi-

Groundless Fears.

The Philanthropist-In giving you that quarter, sir, I'm afraid I've befriended a hard drinker. The Beneficiary - You're mistaken this time, sir; drinking is one of the easiest things I do.

The Circumstances. Tammany Times.

Miss Amy-Of course you are familiar with Longfellow's poem, "To Stay at Home Dolly-Yes, Miss Amy, and I think he must have written it just after returning from a summer outing.

Costly Education.

Mrs. Nurich-You can't think, Caleb, what an expense it's been to us, learning Amelia to play the planner.

Brother Caleb (dolefully)—It can't compare with what I had to pay out when George was learning to play the races. And he didn't learn much, either.

More Like It.

Mr. Newrich-And what do you say they called this affair? Mrs. Newrich-Oh, you ignorant man!
Will you never learn? This is what they
call a pink tea.
Mr. Newrich-Well, from the size of some
of the women I should call it a beef tea.

Just in Time. Mr. Hayton—If ther suit is worth fifty dollars, as you say, I don't see how you can afford to sell it fer six-ninety-seven!

Mr. Isaacs (confidentially)—Hark, mein frendt, I dells you somedings! I vas a goot Gatholic, undt der briest says I must do penance; so I sells you dot suit at a brice vot nearly bankrupts me!

VANDALISM. Savagery of Some People Who Call Themselves Civilized.

Brooklyn Eagle. excess of zeal; and also to pay a fine to the association. As for the agent, he probably shrugged his shoulders, reflecting that every diplomatist must occasionally be a scapegoat, and that he must still continue to be bold, but not too bold.

The savagery of savages is as nothing to the savagery of some creatures who are brought up in civilized communities and call themselves civilized also. We have few records of Indians or Zulus wantonly destroying pictures or books or statuary unheld devils. Yet, how far could one of our city thugs and loafers be trusted in the beauty? It seems to be a sort of instinct with him to throw a stone whenever he flowers or ornaments, or to pull out a knife and hack at them, or to upset or scratch or injure them. In a certain blind and brute way perhaps his conduct gives him a flattering sense of power. He cannot make anything useful or beautiful himself,

but he can destroy it.

The only way to cure these vandals appears to be either to educate them early or drown them. Drowning is the least expensive, but there is a public prejudice against it, so for a few centuries we must expect to see our public buildings defaced, our metal work bent and scratched, our plate glass broken, our street lights shattered, our pictures jabbed with canes and tered, our pictures jabbed with canes and umbrellas, our mirrors marked with initials carved by diamond rings, our rugs and carpets and wood work spat upon, our walls scribbled with names, our streets made depositories of filth and our books torn and dog-eared; for it takes a long time to cure a vandal of his vandalism. One needs to begin with his father.

There is so close a relation between the wantonness of the destroyer and the darker deeds of the criminal that perhaps we are justified in keeping a suspicious watch on any man, woman or child who will destroy plants, books and pictures or throw stones any man, woman or child who will destroy plants, books and pictures or throw stones at helpless animals. The excessive aggression that mutilates and nakes ugly will trespass on others' enjoyments, rights and properties with but little more development. This is seen particularly in the case of burglars. These fellows, not content with stripping a house of all they can get, not infrequently destroy what they cannot carry away. They burn papers, tear paintings from their frames, smash furniture, break glass and otherwise act like incarnate fiends. It might not be a bad idea in case of the capture of these men to impose sentences graded to accord with the amount of damage they had worked. It would make others of their tribe a little more considerate—perhaps. On general principles these wanton destroyers should go to prison, anyway.

Ducks That Won't Swim Many things are said to be as natural as a French magazine tells of ducks that ac a French magazine tells of ducks that actually hated water. There were three of them, and they had lived some years in Paris, where they had a small basin and their daily bath. Their owner finally took them to the country to live beside a fine lake, thinking it the ideal place for the amphibious. What was his surprise, on putfing them into the lake, to see them instantly scramble ashore and waddle Indian file to a neighboring stable, whence they never came out save to feed. Never could they be induced to remain in the water save they be induced to remain in the water save by force or fear, and when there they al-ways drew close together, so as to occupy no more space than their bath basin in Paris. They were thoroughly afraid of the ake, and they never became used to it. In Pleardy, it seems, young ducks are often kept from the water in order to protect them from the water in order to protect them from water rats and prevent them from eating things that might injure their flavor when they appear upon the table. Ducks thus brought up until their full growth of feathers is acquired refuse to enter the water, and, if forced in, sometimes drown. After all, what does instinct OFFERINGS OF THE POETS.

"My Little Boy that Died." Look at his pretty face for just one minute, His braided frock and dainty buttoned

And miss him from my side, My little boy that died? How many another boy as dear and charm-His father's hope, his mother's one

And lives a long, long life in parents'

Mine was so short a pride, And then-my poor boy died, see him rocking on his wooden charger, hear him pattering through the house

Listening to stories, whether grave or

Told at the bright fireside, So dark now since he died. But yet I often think my boy is living.
As living as my other children are;
When good-night kisses I around am giv-

I keep one for him, though he is so far.

Can a mere grave divide Me from him—though he died? So, while I come and plant it o'er wit (Nothing but childish daisies all inually God's hand the curtain raises, And I can hear the merry voices sound, And feel him at my side— My little boy that died.

-Miss Mulock. A Summer Song.

Adown the river the sunbeams quiver In golden glory on wave and tree; And through their shifting our boat goes Away, away, to the great gray sea. So, idly floating, we glide, unnoting The slanting rays on the peaceful stream And, quite forgetting the near sunsetting, We are all content to drift and dream.

O eyes I sing to, O hand I cling to, O heart as true as heart can be! May we keep together In any weather And Love be pilot across the sea.

O Love, whose smiling, the time beguiling, Is sweet to dream of and sweet to see; ough life's brief story of sui

With scarcely a thought of the nearing/ O days are fleetest when life is sweetest; With earth so glad what shall heaven be?

O eyes I sing to. O hand I cling to. O heart as true as heart can be! May we keep together In any weather And Love be pilot across the sea. -Eben Eugene Rexford.

When Katie Tuned the Old Guitar. The sweetest strain that ever My raptured ears have heard-I know that memory never Can lose a single word— Was on a balmy evening, That crowned a summer day, When Katie tuned the old guitar

The happy starlight beaming Upon her lily throat Set wistful fancy dreaming With every haunting note. It was no idle ballad No senseless modern lay: With "Bonnie Annie Laurie" lo,

And sang my heart away.

She sang my heart away. And when the song was over And Katie breathed a sigh, She too could boast a lover Would lay him down and die.
'Twas then I teld my secret,
And still I bless the day

When Katie tuned the old guitar And sang my heart away. Samuel Minturn Peck, in Boston Tran-

Aftermath. Some live their life in Spring-their flying Speed after Joy and bind him prisoner Grief knows them not, their very fears are

A tremulous April cloud soon overpast. They roam at ease in Love's delightful And sing their songs beneath the rain-For some God keeps His gifts with careful And Hope turns from them with averted wake and toil thro' tedious day and With patient hearts they climb the uphill Then of a sudden all the world's a-light With the rich splendors of the After-

Life finds its crown, for, tho' the Spring be Fair Ruth still stands amid the golden -Ohristian Burke, in Pall Mall Magazine. Life and Song.

If life were caught by a clarionet,
And a wild heart throbbing in the reed,
Should thrill its joys and trill its fret And utter its love in love's own deed;

Type what I would that I might be, For none of the poets ever yet Has wholly lived his minstresy;

Or wholly sung his true, true thought Or utterly bodied forth his life, made what God made when He wrought One perfect self of man and wife;

Or lived and sung, that Life and Song Might each express the other's all, Careless if life or art were long, Since both were one, to stand or fall: So that the wonder struck the crowd

Who shouted it about the land: His song was only a living aloud-His work was a singing with his hand! -Sidney Lanier.

The Birth of the Flower. the Beginning, God, the Great Work-Fashioned a seed; Cunningly wrought it from waste-stuff left

In building the stars; en, in the dust and the grime of His Workshop,
He rested and pondered—
Then, with a smile, flung the Far into space.

the seed fell through the blue of the heavens Down to the world, Wind, the Great Gardener, seized it in

Then, at a sign of the Master, who made it, He planted the seed— Thus into life sprang the first of the

John Northern Hilliard, in the Philistine. GUIDE BOARDS ON THE DESERT. Scheme to Make Mojave Wastes Less Perilous for Travelers.

San Francisco Examiner The great Mojave desert is no longer to be a trackless waste. The loss of hapless prospectors who have perished from year to year has finally moved the Board of Supervisors of this county, which includes within it 20,000 square miles of desert, to take some action to make it possible for prospectors to travel that arid region in

omparative safety. Recently a number of mining men peti tioned that a complete map of the desert be made, showing the roads, trails and sources of water supply, and a committee was ordered to investigate the report. The result of their investigations has just been made public, and they recommend all that was asked, and more. There are trails and roads leading all over the desert to the various mining camps which dot that waste of sand, and it is proposed to have maps made, with blue print copies, which will be supplied to desert travelers, with all the landmarks designated, thus enabling them to follow the trails with much less danger of losing their way. But in adition it is proposed to establish a system to directions and distances, and, more important than all, the nearest point at which water may be found. Nine-tenths of the people lost on the desert die of thirst. Not infequently their bleached bones have been found within a short distance of the spring they sought. But by the new system which is planned the unlucky prospectem which is planned the unlucky prospector will know how far he is from water and will lay his plans accordingly.

These indices are to be put up at such short intervals along the trails that it will be almost impossible for travelers to miss them. But, not to stop at pointing out the

trails and the sources of water, new sources are to be developed and the old ones better cared for. Rewards are to be offered to any one discovering new springs or developing any water at points where none is known to exist. Springs already known will be cleaned out and the water protected from pollution by wild animals known will be cleaned out and the water protected from pollution by wild animals or by careless handling.

The mining men are intensely interested in the proposed innovation. It is estimated that in the thirty years in which mining has been followed on the desert not less than \$20,000,000 has been taken out, while in that time scores of men have been lost whose lives might have been saved had such a system been in vogue as is now such a system been in vogue as is now proposed. The desert is now fairly swarm, ing with prospectors, and more will go out as soon as the weather becomes more tolerable.

VALUE OF FRUIT.

It Serves as Food Medicine and Is Indispensable to Health.

Popular Science Monthly.

Good ripe fruit contains a large amount of sugar in a very easily digestible form. This sugar forms a light nourishment, which, in conjunction with bread, rice, etc., form a food especially suitable for these warm colonies (Australia), and when eaten with, say, milk or milk and eggs, the whole forms the most perfect and easily digestible food imaginable. For stomachs capable of digesting it fruit eaten with pastry forms a very perfect nourishment, but I prefer my cooked fruit covered with rice and milk or custard. Although I look upon fruit as an excellent food, yet I look upon it more as a necessary adjunct than as a perfect food of itself. Why for ages have people eaten apple sauce with their roast goose and sucking pig? Simply because the acids and pectones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. For the same reason at the end of a heavy dinner we eat our cooked fruits, and when we want their digestive action even more developed we Popular Science Monthly. digestive action even more developed we take them after digner in their natural, uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this; to-day science tells them why they did it, and this same science tells us that fruit should be caten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now. Cultivated fruits such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain on analysis very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about 8 per cent. of grape sugar, 3 per cent. of pectones, 1 per cent. of malic and other acids, and 1 per cent. of flesh-forming albuminoids, with over 80 per cent. of water. Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach upon the food, which is greatly aided by the acids of the stomach. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and pectones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach. Only lately even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians should be eaten as an aid to digestion of The river of time bears you and me
Past hill and meadow, through sun and shadow,

has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion, simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the

Another great action of fruit in the body is its—shall I call it—antiscorbutic action. It keeps the body in a healthy condition. Good fruit clears the blood and action. It keeps the body in a healthy condition. Good fruit clears the blood and prevents this sort of thing. This is monjuice cure for rheumatism is founded on scientific facts, and having suffered myself from acute gout for the last lifteen years, I have proved over and over again the advantages which are obtained from eating fruit. Garrod, the great London authority on gout, advises his patients to take oranges, lemons, strawberries, grapes, apples, pears, etc. Tardieu, the great French authority, maintains that the saits of potash found so plentifully in fruits are the chief agents in purifying the blood from these rheumatic and gouty polsons. Perhaps in our unnatural, civilized society, sluggish action of the bowels and liver is responsible for more actual misery than any other ailment. Headache, indigestion, constipation, haemorrhoids, and a generally miserable condition, are but too often the experience of the sufferer, and to overcome it about half the drugs in the world are given in all sorts of compounds. But bring in your fruit and the whole scene changes. If we go through the back streets of our large towns how many pallid-faced, listless-looking people and children swarm around us, and they have, as a rule, plenty of food.

As a medicine I look upon fruit as a most valuable ally. When the body is in that breaking up condition known as scurry. As a medicine I look upon fruit as a most valuable ally. When the body is in that breaking-up condition known as scurvy, the whole medical profession look upon fruit and fresh vegetables as the one and only known remedy. I believe the day will come when science will use it very much more largely than it does now in the treatment of many of the every-day ailments. Impure blood means gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, rickets and other troubments. Impure blood means gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, rickets and other troubles. As it is proved that fruit will purify and improve the quality of the blood, it must follow that fruit is both food and medicine combined. In fevers I use grapes and strawberries, giving them to my patients in small but frequent doses—oranges and baked apples, if the others are not obtainable. For rheumatism plenty of lemons are invaluable. White girls with miserable, pallid complexions want a quart of strawberries a day; where these are not obtainable, bananas, which contain much iron, are a good substitute. Probably, of all fruits, the apple stands unrivaled for general purposes in the household; either raw or cooked it can be taken by nearly everybody, and it contains similar properties to the other more delicate fruits. To my mind the pear is more easily digested than the apple, and for eating uncooked is superior to it. Dried fruits should be used when green cannot be obtained. If soaked for a few hours before cooking they make a capital substitute for fresh fruit, and they come cheaper to the consumer.

For preserving fruit I look upon bottling in glass bottles as the coming thing. Not by the use of chemicals, such as salicylic and boracic acids. and the various preservatives made from them, but simply by protecting it after cooking from the fermentative germs in the atmosphere. It keeps for years turns out even more relative process. keeps for years, turns out even more palatable than green fruit, is equally digesti-ble, and contains all the virtues of freshly cooked fruit. Canned fruit is not so good; the acid of the fruit dissolves up tin and lead from the tin. and I have seen very serious cases of illness as a result. Besides, fruit should be sold much cheaper in bottles than in tins, as the bottle can be returned and used again.

Harmless Cosmetic.

London Illustrated News. It has been discovered that ladies who wish to heighten their complexions need no longer use paints and unguents that are injurious to the skin. "Blackberry or strawberry juice rubbed slightly on the cheeks and then washed off with milk gives a beautiful tint."

"The garden beet is also an excellent

cosmetic. The beet is cut and the juice is applied gently with a camel's-hair brush." Country ladies will thus have an advantage over those of town. There will be no necessity to apply to any Mme. Rachel, but they will do their painting on the premises. Such aids to beauty can hardly be called artificial. It is possible, however, they may become dangerous in the bee season. The enamored swain will think it only natural that that persistent insect should be attracted by such flower-like beauty, but the lady will know better.

New Things That Are Old. Harper's Round Table.

In spite of the protests of inventors, and of those who believe they have investigated everything since the deluge, that there is nothing new under the sun, the psalmist was right when he put that thought into the colloquial language. On the Assyrian slabs, and on more than one old European fragge is seen the paddlethe Assyrian slabs, and on more than one old European fresco, is seen the paddle-wheel for boats, although the propeller is not in evidence. The bicycle seems to have been known in China more than two hundred years ago, and the velocipede was seen in Europe even before that. On a pane of the ancient painted glass in the old church at Stoke Pogis, England, may be seen the representation of a young fellow astride of one of these machines. He is working his way along with the air of a rider who has introduced a novelty, and is the object of the unbounded admiration of a multitude of witnesses.

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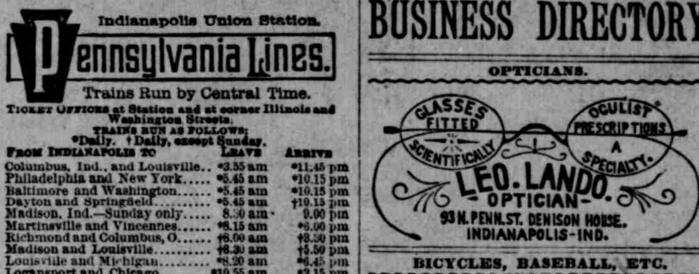
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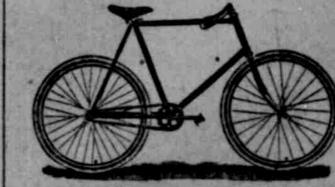
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